

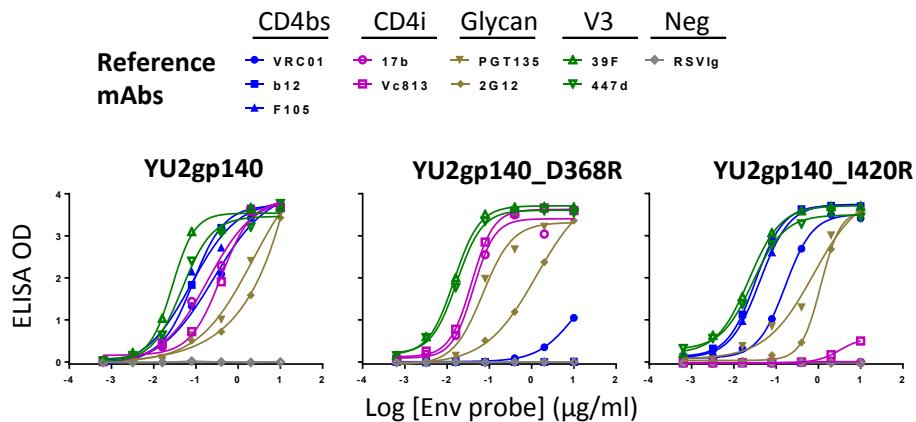
Supplemental Table 1. Gene array comparison of gp140-specific B cells with strong versus weak pro-resting memory profiles

Category	Gene names	Fold change	FDR ^B	p-value
Inhibitory Receptors	FCRL4	-3.05^A	0.064	2.60E-02
	SIGLEC6	-3.20	0.020	4.33E-03
	FCGR2B	-3.91	0.020	2.16E-03
	LILRB1	-2.97	0.064	2.60E-02
	LILRB2	-4.61	0.031	8.66E-03
	CD72	-3.38	0.031	8.66E-03
	LAIR1	-0.04	0.725	5.89E-01
	CD84	-3.72	0.020	4.33E-03
	PTGER4	1.10	0.274	1.80E-01
Cell Activation	SLAMF7	-1.99	0.115	6.49E-02
Trafficking	ITGAX	-4.71	0.020	2.16E-03
	SELL	1.24	0.274	1.80E-01
	CCR7	-1.01	0.525	3.94E-01
Cytokine Receptors	IL13RA1	-1.34	0.525	3.78E-01
	IL4R	-1.47	0.349	2.40E-01
Tyrosine Kinases & Phosphatases	HCK	-4.68	0.020	2.16E-03
	LCK	2.19	0.115	6.49E-02
	FGR	-3.03	0.048	1.52E-02
	FYN	-2.87	0.064	2.60E-02
	PTPN22	-2.26	0.115	6.49E-02
	DUSP4	0.69	0.903	8.18E-01
Somatic Hypermutation	AICDA	-3.55	0.020	4.33E-03
Transcription Factors	PBX3	-1.93	0.115	6.49E-02
	SOX5	-2.74	0.094	4.11E-02
	BCL11B	-3.83	0.020	4.33E-03
Cell Cycle	CCNB2	-0.47	0.725	5.89E-01
Cell-cell Signaling	SEMA4A	-0.08	1.000	1.00E+00
Apoptosis	TNFRSF1B	-1.85	0.157	9.31E-02
Cell Anergy	LAX1	-0.39	0.799	6.99E-01

^ABold numbers indicate a statistical significant difference in gene expression

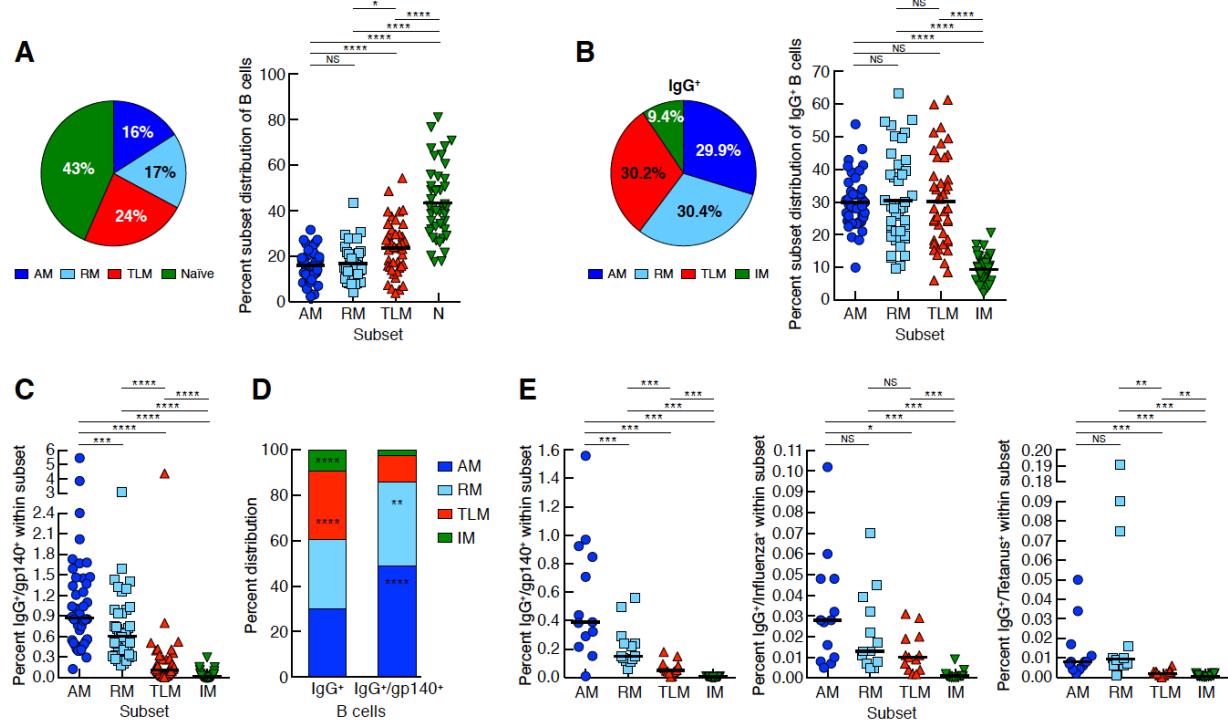
^BWilcoxon test followed by Benjamini-Hochberg FDR calculation

Supplemental Figure 1



Validation of specificity of YU2-biotin probes by ELISA. ELISA (96-well) plates were coated with 100 μl of HIV-1 Env –specific reference mAbs at 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, followed by addition of five-fold serial dilutions of biotin-labeled YU2gp140 and derivative probes, starting at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. Bound probe was detected with streptavidin-HRP conjugate (Sigma) and TMB substrate (Invitrogen). Reference mAbs included CD4bs-, CD4-induced (CD4i)-, glycan-, and V3-specific mAbs. The non-HIV mAb RSVlg was used as negative (Neg) control.

Supplemental Figure 2

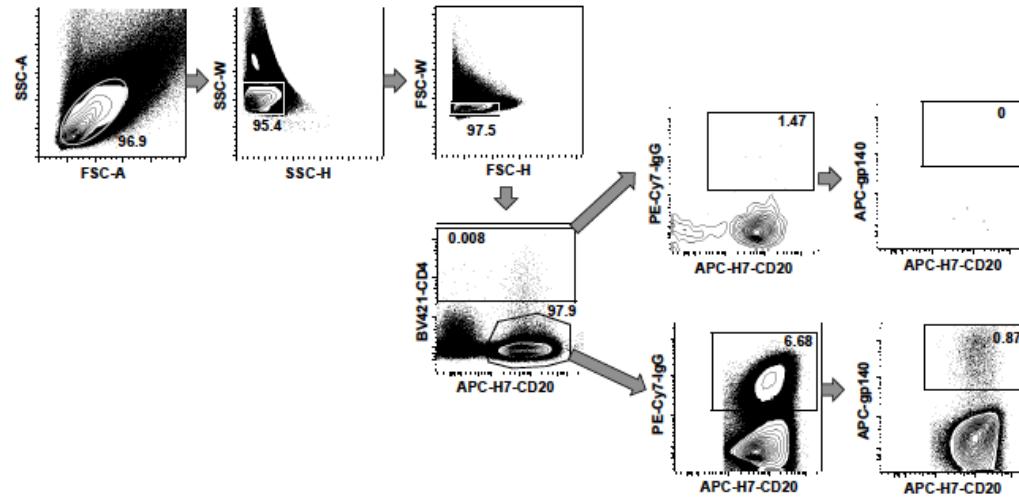


Frequencies of total, IgG⁺, IgG⁺/gp140⁺, IgG⁺/influenza⁺ and IgG⁺/tetanus⁺ B-cell subsets.

Mature (CD10⁻) B cells isolated from the peripheral blood of HIV-infected untreated individuals and stained for CD3, CD20, IgG, CD21, CD27 and probes for gp140, influenza and tetanus.

Gates were set on (A) CD20⁺ and (B) IgG⁺ B cells, followed by determination of the distribution of each subset using markers CD21 and CD27. Pie chart analysis of CD20⁺ and IgG⁺ B cells by subset and comparison between subsets are shown for the same 42 HIV-viremic individuals as in Figure 3. (C) Comparison between B-cell subsets of gp140-binding within each subset for the same 42 HIV-viremic individuals. (D) Comparison of mean percent distribution among subsets between IgG⁺ and IgG⁺/gp140⁺ B cells. (E) Comparison between B-cell subsets of gp140-, influenza- or tetanus-binding within each subset for the same 12 HIV-viremic individuals shown in Figure 5. Horizontal bars show mean (A, B) and median (C, E) values and asterisk are for following p-values: * < 0.05; ** < 0.01; *** < 0.001; **** < 0.0001.

Supplemental Figure 3



Purity of B cells and absence of CD4-mediated binding to gp140 among IgG⁺ B cells. Mature (CD10⁻) B cells isolated from the peripheral blood of a representative HIV-infected individual were stained for CD4, CD20, IgG and the gp140-WT probe. Live cells and singlets were established by forward (FSC) and side (SSC) scatter gating, followed by gating on CD4⁺ and CD20⁺ cells and determination of percent gp140 binding among IgG/CD20-expressing cells from each gate.